

## Iraq says 41 Iranians killed

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq said Saturday its forces had killed 41 Iranian troops in central and northern sectors of the Gulf war front over the past 24 hours. A high command communiqué also said fighter planes and helicopter gunships raided Iranian positions and military targets in the southern and central sectors, scoring direct hits and inflicting heavy losses in men and equipment. Later Tehran Radio said Iranian artillery pounded Iraqi positions on the Shatt Al-Arab waterway in southern Iraq, killing 15 Iraqi soldiers and destroying military targets.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "المراي"

## Ceausescu calls for M.E. settlement

VIENNA (R) — Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat called Saturday for intensified diplomatic action to solve the Middle East crisis. The Romanian News Agency Agerpres said. Such action should be based on Israeli withdrawal from all territories occupied after the 1967 war, recognition of the Palestinians' right to self-determination, and foundation of an independent Palestinian state, the two leaders said in a joint statement after talks. Romania is the only Soviet bloc country to maintain diplomatic relations with Israel. Agerpres later reported that Mr. Arafat had left Bucharest by air but did not give his destination.

## Jordan's exports April 1982

tal JD 14,491m

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's exports to the rest of the world in April 1982 amounted to 14,491 million, according to a statistical bulletin issued by the department of Statistics. It said it came on the top of importers. Jordanian products buying worth JD 976,000, and wheat, which purchased JD 9,000 worth of products, came the bottom of the list. Other products of Jordanian products are Saudi Arabia, Romania, Iraq, Pakistan and Poland, according to the bulletin. It said the top exported commodities were opium, vegetables and fruit, cigarettes, medicine, plastic products, soap, wooden doors and windows and batteries.

## Sakharov accuses GB of stealing manuscripts

MOSCOW (R) — Exiled Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov has accused the KGB security police of stealing his manuscripts and documents. In a letter to KGB Chairman Vitaly Tchurik, Sakharov said he had lost 100 handwritten pages of personal manuscripts and documents. In a letter to KGB Chairman Vitaly Tchurik, Sakharov said he had lost 100 handwritten pages of personal manuscripts and documents. In a letter to KGB Chairman Vitaly Tchurik, Sakharov said he had lost 100 handwritten pages of personal manuscripts and documents.

## P to sell Canadian refinery

EDMONTON (R) — British Petroleum (BP) has agreed to sell its refining and refining business in Canada to the Canadian government's Petro-Canada, a BP spokesman said in London Saturday. The purchase price for the BP Canada Inc. Shares being sold would be about 347.5 million Canadian dollars (\$290 million) 6.10 Canadian dollars (\$13.4) a share. The exact price would depend on the number of shares standing on the date of the offer, he said. The sale would release about 180 million Canadian dollars (\$150 million) distribution to shareholders. BP Canada would no longer be able to provide working capital for the marketing and selling of oil or maintain oil inventories, added.

## S.S. wants quick settlement of Taba dispute

CAIRO (R) — The United States wants a quick settlement of the Egyptian-Israeli border dispute which is being held by the building of a \$10-million-dollar hotel in the coastal strip of Taba, Egypt, Foreign Ministry officials said Saturday. Last week Mr. Ali al-Husseini, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, said that the Egyptian government would not accept a settlement of the Taba dispute until the Israeli government had agreed to a settlement of the Golan Heights dispute.

## Kuwait protests against Iranian media

JAWAIT (R) — Kuwait Saturday protested against what it said was an Iranian media campaign to instigate it and said it would not allow disturbances and political agitation to be created from the situation of religious occasions. The official Kuwait News Agency said Iranian ambassador Shams Ardekani was summoned by Kuwait Foreign Minister Rashid bin Ibrahim al-Fadhli to hear the protest. Mr. al-Fadhli also said the Kuwait government was considering further moves against the United States in response to latest American sanctions against Poland. He did not say what these might be.

## 'NCC doing well but no substitute for parliament'

### Arar says Jordan is ready for democracy

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan and Jordanians are ready for a return to parliamentary life and democracy, and there are encouraging signs that this might not be far away, National Consultative Council (NCC) Speaker Suleiman Arar has said. In an exclusive interview with the Jordan Times, Mr. Arar said the NCC has been a successful experience, but that it is in no way regarded as a substitute for an elected parliament. He pointed out that NCC members "have been discussing issues put before them with much more freedom, and in much greater detail than in earlier Jordanian parliaments."



NCC Speaker Suleiman Arar

occupying the land of an entire Arab people. If it decides to sit down around the negotiating table within the context of existing international and Arab peace proposals, arriving at a solution will naturally be discussed," he said. "But they (Israelis) want to take everything beforehand... How do they want us to recognise them? Within what borders?"

Full text of the interview, page 2

## Hassan stresses need to develop energy technology

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan opened at Yarmouk University Liaison Office here Saturday a five-week "Workshop Two on Technology and Process Design, Up-date Petrochemical Fertilizer and Oil and Gas Processing."

In his speech, Prince Hassan stressed the importance of training local administrative staff capable of managing industrial projects, using advanced technology in a manner that would ensure success and an effective contribution towards comprehensive development.

## Lebanese military team to negotiate Israel's pullout

### BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon plans to negotiate Israel's withdrawal from the country through an existing military liaison team rather than a new joint committee, U.S. Middle East envoy Morris Draper said Saturday.

Mr. Draper said reports Friday quoting a senior Israeli official as saying that Lebanon had agreed to form a new Israeli-Lebanese committee to discuss the pullout were a misinterpretation. The scope of the existing military liaison team would be expanded to take account of Israel's demand for a security arrangement covering southern Lebanon, he said. Speaking to reporters after his second meeting with Lebanese President Amin Gemayel since he returned to the Middle East on Wednesday in a new bid to secure the withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian

referring to the teams of Israeli and Lebanese officers which discussed details of the Israeli withdrawal from Beirut this summer. Apart from those contacts, major issues of substance between the two countries have previously been discussed through U.S. intermediaries.

The United States, which has thrown its weight behind President Gemayel's bid to restore government authority throughout Lebanon, is expected to be a full partner in the negotiations.

Diplomatic sources in Beirut said there was a possibility that civilians might be included in the Lebanese team, but Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al-Wazzan was quoted in the independent newspaper Al-Liwa Saturday as saying the inclusion of Lebanese politicians was out of the question.

The Lebanese government is keen to keep as much distance as possible between itself and Israel for fear of unseemingly ties with other Arab countries.

Diplomatic sources said Mr. Draper, who served as right-hand man to U.S. envoy Philip Habib during this summer's negotiations on the pullout of Palestinian commandos from Beirut, would go to Damascus. No date has been fixed.

Syria has thousands of men in the north and east of Lebanon, and Palestinian fighters are still entrenched behind Syrian lines.

Mr. Wazzan was quoted by Al-Liwa as saying Lebanon would insist on a complete and unconditional withdrawal of foreign forces, and would not enter into any negotiations on partial or phased withdrawals.

## Portuguese army withdraws from politics

LISBON (R) — Portugal's armed forces withdrew formally from politics Saturday but voiced grave doubts about the future of democracy in the country. A new constitution which came into force on Friday night abolished the council of the revolution through which military influence on decisions was exercised.

The council was created eight years ago when a left-wing military coup overthrew right-wing dictator Marcello Caetano. Its last act was to warn Portuguese that they face the threat of a return to an authoritarian past and that doubts about democracy's future are well-founded.

The council said Portuguese should ask themselves whether the revised constitution contains the seeds of a new political authoritarianism. It criticised what it called attempts to rebuild the old economic order—a clear reference to government plans to let private banking resume and to privatise some nationalised sectors of the economy.

It said former privileges were being restored and pointed out that domination by a handful of big business groups before 1974 was one of the causes of the revolution. Any attempt to restore the old economic order would require authoritarian and anti-democratic political support and there were already signs of increasing use of repression, the council said.

It said Portugal's economic problems seemed to be so deep that the country could soon face a social, political and economic crisis of unprecedented gravity. A defence law approved Friday night put the armed forces under direct government control, ending their position as a "state within the state."

From now on the military was barred from making political pronouncements and only service chiefs will be allowed to make public statements. The council was the only body still controlled by the young officers who staged the 1974 coup and it had retained its left-wing majority.

## Nigerian riots spread to Kaduna killing 18 people

LAGOS (R) — Rioting started by Muslim fanatics in Nigeria's north-eastern town of Maiduguri on Tuesday, during which, hospital sources said, 350 people died, has spread to the northern city of Kaduna, the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) reported Saturday.

It quoted the Kaduna commissioner of police as saying 16 civilians and two policemen were killed in a riot started by extremists Friday. The city is about 640 kilometres from Maiduguri. The agency, which did not say what started the trouble, said police reinforcements were being sent to Kaduna.

Radio Nigeria, broadcasting from Kaduna, said vigilante groups set up to round up extremists and help recover bodies, had now been disbanded on police orders. Maiduguri was now calm after police drafted in from four northern states restored order Friday, NAN said. But 100 policemen were still missing of the 110 first sent to quell the riots.

The government here has confirmed that 15 policemen were killed in Maiduguri, 1,200 kilometres from Lagos, and said civilian casualties were still being counted. The violence on Tuesday started when police tried to arrest 16 followers of the late Alhaji Mohammed Marwa for preaching that he was the prophet of Islam.

Neither of Saturday's reports on the Kaduna violence identified the extremists responsible, but it appeared they too were followers of Alhaji Marwa.

Alhaji Marwa was killed nearly two years ago in the northern city of Kano during major riots which his preaching was held to have caused. Several hundred people were reported killed in those riots which lasted 11 days late in 1980, before the army and air force were sent in to restore order.

NAN also reported from Kaduna that three bodies had been found on a street there and local people were blaming the deaths on religious rioters, but there was no confirmation. The report reflected fears that Alhaji Marwa's followers could become violent elsewhere in the predominantly Muslim north in sympathy with those in Maiduguri.

Meanwhile, NAN also reported that a group of Muslim students went on the rampage in Kano Saturday, setting fire to churches following disagreement over the siting of a church near a mosque. The agency said no deaths had been reported there and it did not link the trouble with Maiduguri or Kaduna.

Government officials in Lagos said more than 300 extremists were arrested during the rioting in Maiduguri which lasted until Friday morning.

## Dutch Democrat leader to form coalition government

THE HAGUE (R) — Queen Beatrix Saturday appointed Ruud Lubbers, head of the Dutch Christian Democratic Party (CDA), to form a centre-right coalition government.

The swearing-in of a new government in the next few days became virtually certain after the CDA and Liberals agreed earlier on the division of ministerial posts in a new cabinet, political sources said.

The parties, which won an overall majority in September's elections, agreed earlier in the week on a policy programme. Mr. Lubbers' official title is formateur but there is little doubt that the 43-year-old former businessman will be appointed next prime minister of the Netherlands. The formateur arranges final organisational touches to the setting up of a government, confirming all ministers and junior ministers are ready to serve and planning the implementation of policy.

Some minor details remain to be resolved and there could be last minute changes to the planned composition of the government, the sources said. The parties agreed that the CDA will be in charge of eight ministries while the Liberals will control six. There will be eight state secretaries chosen from each party.

No lists of prospective ministers' names were available. The agreement on the 14-strong cabinet was reached early Saturday morning after five hours of talks between Mr. Lubbers and Liberal leader Ed Nijpels.

It was agreed to scrap the health and environment ministry and share its tasks among the remaining ministries, official mediator Willem Scholten told a press conference.

The CDA agreed to take charge of the finance and defence ministries. On Tuesday the two parties agreed on a policy programme involving tough spending cuts over the next four years. The programme also indicated willingness to allow the siting of NATO cruise missiles on Dutch soil if East-West arms talks in Geneva failed, an issue which has caused deep rifts in the Netherlands.

## Poland: Western support for Solidarity will prolong martial law

WARSAW (R) — The Polish government warned western countries Saturday that any support they offered to Solidarity underground forces planning strikes and disturbances in the next two months would only prolong martial law. Government spokesman Jerzy Urban took the unusual step of calling a small group of Western journalists to his office to issue a brief statement condemning Western countries which supported what he called "further destabilisation" in Poland.

Mr. Urban also said the government was considering further moves against the United States in response to latest American sanctions against Poland. He did not say what these might be. But he conceded that any action would be limited. "We are not in a position to offer threats against the United States," he said.

Mr. Urban told reporters he wanted the Polish government's message to be transmitted to the governments and people of the West. "From the information we have gathered it seems certain circles in the West are not hiding their desire to sharpen the situation in Poland, although this may even lead to bloodshed," he said. The motive was apparently to

prolong martial law in Poland, imposed last December, and to maintain the area as a "hotbed of tension," Mr. Urban said. He added: "We emphasise that there is a connection between the possible will to lift martial law this year and peace in Poland."

Military ruler Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski said in a speech this week that a decision to suspend martial law would depend on the course of events in November and the first half of December, when protests have been called against the banning of Solidarity. He said the authorities were taking "persuasive measures" to stop people responding to an appeal for an eight-hour strike on Nov. 10, the second anniversary of the independent union's legal registration.

Haikal Trading Est.  
Correct telephone numbers are  
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664080



# HOME REPORTS

## Prospects are brighter for a return to parliamentary life

By Samira Kassar

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Encouraging indications, hope and optimism of a return to parliamentary life sometime in the future stem stronger and brighter than they have ever been since parliament was suspended shortly after the 1967 Israeli occupation of the West Bank.

Cautious optimism of the possibility of a return soon to parliamentary life in Jordan was voiced by National Consultative Council (NCC) Speaker Suleiman Arar this week. He told the Jordan Times that there were "encouraging indications that there might be a return to parliamentary life because circumstances have changed in view of the international efforts regarding the Middle East situation and the rapprochement between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)." He said he was "very optimistic" that these indications could create a circumstance conducive to the reinstatement of parliament, but pointed out that the present NCC might not be the last because its term will extend for another year and a half, whereas the existing Middle East peace initiatives project longer periods of time for the achievement of their desired outcomes.

Explaining the circumstances which led to the suspension of Jordanian parliament in 1974 and the formation four years later of the NCC, Mr. Arar emphasised that neither His Majesty King Hussein nor the Jordanian government nor NCC members themselves regard the NCC as "a substitute for parliament." Ever since the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan was established, parliament existed in accordance with the constitution and parliamentary elections took place regularly.

When the West Bank fell under Israeli occupation, it became impossible to hold parliamentary elections that would also include the West Bank. For fear of creating a "constitutional vacuum" in the West Bank that would be exploited by Israel to impose its own laws on the West Bank instead of Jordanian laws, the government extended the last parliament's term of office several times.

### Difficult years

"But with passage of time, it was no longer feasible for the Jordanian government to continue to extend parliament's term. Office indefinitely, even with the help of slight constitutional amendments to fill vacancies caused by the death of some members or the absence of West Bank members," Mr. Arar said.

"On the other hand, it would not have been possible to hold parliamentary elections in the East Bank alone because the constitution requires that such elections should take place in the West Bank governorates of Hebron, Nablus and Jerusalem as well

as in the East Bank governorates of Amman, Salt, Irbid, Karak and Ma'an. Holding elections in these five East Bank governorates in the exclusion of the West Bank would have entailed a constitutional amendment which would have been only too eagerly seized upon by the Israelis as an opportunity to claim that Jordan was disavowing its constitutional and legal responsibility for the West Bank and that this vacuum necessitated the implementation of Israeli law in the occupied territories. This would have caused grave damage to the Arab cause," Mr. Arar added. He said that the only way out of the dilemma for the Jordanian government was to dissolve parliament, namely the House of Representatives. The Senate (Upper House of Parliament), whose members are appointed, was not dissolved as an indication of the government's desire to underscore its commitment to the constitution. But the Senate only has constitutional powers in conjunction with the House of Representatives, and hence has been incapacitated. Since it is a purely constitutional body, it would have been impossible for the government to widen its purview and add to its authority to fill the gap caused by the suspension of parliament without a major constitutional amendment.

"So the country remained for several years without a parliament and without any other effective body that would share the government's task of issuing temporary laws," the NCC speaker said. "As this situation persisted, the government began to feel the need for a body that would share the responsibility of discussing and participating in the formulation of such temporary laws, so a temporary law calling for the formation of a consultative body to share such a responsibility was issued in 1978." Since then, two NCCs comprising 60 appointed members considered to represent all sectors of society have completed their terms, and a third, the current 75-member NCC is in its sixth month.

### Extension of previous NCCs

Mr. Arar, who served as a member during the NCC's two previous cycles, feels that the present cycle is an extension of its predecessors. The NCC, he feels, has been a successful experience, mainly due to government support. He pointed out that the cabinet has attended all NCC sessions and that NCC discussions have dealt with both political and legal issues.

But he is quick to reiterate that the NCC is in no way to be regarded as a substitute for parliament. Besides the fact that its members are appointed not elected, there are three areas of authority enjoyed by parliament which the NCC in its capacity as a mere consultative body cannot practise, Mr. Arar explained. Parliament, as a constitutional body, is empowered to bring down the

government if it takes a vote of no-confidence. Its decisions are binding on the government, whereas NCC decisions are not. Mr. Arar pointed out, however, that no NCC decision was ever ignored by any of the four governments which have been in office since the NCC's formation. Parliament is the only body entitled to issue permanent laws. Since its suspension, the government has been issuing temporary laws, and since its establishment in 1978, the NCC has been consulted on every temporary law that has been adopted.

NCC members are nominated for appointment by the government and the King issues a decree formally appointing them. They are chosen to represent all sectors of the population in Jordan and include presidents of some professional associations, businessmen, intellectuals and tribal representatives. Besides sectoral representation, competence and professional expertise are other criteria for appointment since members are expected to offer advice and opinions when the NCC is consulted on financial, legal, educational, political and other aspects.

No special arrangements for choosing members to represent citizens of Palestinian origin holding Jordanian passports and residing in the West Bank are made because all holders of Jordanian nationality, whether originally from the East Bank or the West Bank, are considered Jordanian citizens on an equal footing with one another. But Mr. Arar pointed out that there are certain areas like Amman and Zarqa where large numbers of citizens of Palestinian origin are concentrated and that about one-third of NCC members belonging to these areas. But he stressed that this ratio is completely incidental, and in no way stems from a deliberate government policy.

### Effective representatives

Mr. Arar does not feel that NCC members are less effective in bringing the problems of those they represent to the attention of the NCC for public discussion or that they are less committed to the interests of those they represent simply because they are appointed rather than elected. Members, he feels, are as accessible to the public at large as elected representatives are. The public can contact NCC members through petitions, visits and any other social means over any issue that needs to be tackled by the NCC. Members can then bring these matters before the NCC either by demanding a debate, or a government explanation, or through making a suggestion. These three options are open to members and are carried out according to a procedure specified by the NCC's by-laws.

Mr. Arar feels that appointment of NCC members may be more of an advantage than election on two counts: "first, members are not restricted by considerations relating

to the often narrow interests of constituencies," and are hence freer to adopt a broader perspective when debating legal and political issues. "Secondly, appointment ensures that competent members are chosen, whereas elections may not always result in the best representatives being chosen, one of the reasons being that professionals, academicians and intellectuals might not desire to get elected, whereas they would welcome being appointed by the government as a more dignified method."

Mr. Arar pointed out that NCC members have been discussing issues put before them with much more freedom and in much greater detail than in earlier Jordanian parliaments. Several weeks ago during a debate on the functions of the NCC General Mobilisation Committee (previously the Follow-Up Committee, formed while the Israeli invasion of Lebanon was in progress), the NCC's political role was discussed and emphasised. Mr. Arar expressed the opinion that the recent discussion and emphasis of the NCC's role in discussing political issues did not mean that the NCC was assuming an added role it had not played before. Political issues were always discussed at the NCC very seriously, he said. The Syrian military build-up on the northern border in 1980 was discussed at the NCC as was the Iraqi-Iranian war, he said. Last week, the prime minister held a closed meeting lasting several hours with the NCC's Foreign Affairs Committee and briefed its members on the results of the Jordanian-Palestinian talks headed by the King and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, Mr. Arar said.

However, it is not up to the NCC as a whole to initiate large public meetings and rallies outside the NCC to discuss political issues such as the proposed Jordanian-Palestinian federation, he said. "Such activities would fall outside the legal purview of the NCC. But NCC members on an individual level can meet with the public as they please to discuss whatever issues they please."

### No permanent groupings

Although it has become something of a custom for some NCC members to speak on behalf of several other members as well as on their own behalfs and to coordinate their votes on legal issues being debated, Mr. Arar does not feel that this phenomenon indicates that actual political groupings do exist within the NCC. He says members lobby concerning certain issues and often form groups to deal with these specific issues. But he says these groupings are not of a permanent and continuous nature, often changing according to the issue in hand.

There have been reports during the past year that some NCC



NCC President Suleiman Arar: "There are encouraging indications that there might be a return to parliamentary life because circumstance have changed in view of the international efforts regarding the Middle East situation and the rapprochement between Jordan and the PLO."

members are contemplating the formation of one, possibly two political parties, the theory being that the NCC is the natural and healthy environment for the crystallisation of political tendencies into one or more courses and around one or more nuclei. But Mr. Arar does not view the creation of political parties as one of the NCC's functions. "The NCC is a forum for free expression of members' opinions—opinions which are put forth for debate and as such are open for various degrees of support from other members," he pointed out. "But the creation of political parties has nothing to do with the NCC," he said. Moreover, he is of the opinion that political parties anywhere in the world are not created for the purpose of parliamentary representation alone.

### Facilities for members

NCC members do not have individual or even shared offices for their personal use in the NCC building, nor do they have secretaries to type out their speeches, make their appointments and look up information for them.

But Mr. Arar does not feel that there is a need for any such facilities or that NCC members complain of their lack. He points out that members are professionals who hold other jobs as well, many of them with private office facilities of their own. "Moreover, the NCC's general secretariat is always ready to provide them with any additional information that they may need to study laws under discussion or investigate issues being debated."

Agendas of each session are made available to members ahead of time to enable them to dig up relevant information and investigate the issues to be discussed, he said. The NCC has its own library, four offices that can be used

for meetings between members, four conference rooms for the different NCC committees to hold meetings and a large conference hall, he added. Mr. Arar expressed general satisfaction at the way in which press coverage is accorded to NCC sessions and he pointed out that any statement made at the NCC was publishable without restriction with the rare exception of government information disclosed by the prime minister with the express prohibition that it not be carried by the press.

Mr. Arar, who is married with two daughters and a son, is an experienced politician. He began his political career at the Foreign Ministry in 1966, then became a prominent member of the Jordanian National Union which was Jordan's only political party in the

early seventies. Later he became editor-in-chief of the Arabic Jordanian Newspaper Al Rai' and president of the Journalists' Professional Association. He was twice minister of interior, as well as minister of agriculture and minister of state for Prime Ministry affairs. Last April, he was appointed as speaker of the present NCC.

### PLO-Jordanian talks

Referring to the recent visit by PLO delegation headed by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and the Jordanian-Palestinian talks that had taken place during the visit, he said that he was "extremely optimistic" regarding the results of these talks. Both sides were well aware of the situation in the region, and his conversations with PLO Executive Committee members as well as reports of PLO statements abroad regarding the talks all gave reason for great optimism, he said.

On recent American calls that "moderate" Arab states "come out of the closet" and openly recognise Israel, Mr. Arar said "it is just and honourable peace of which Jordan is seeking not of recognitions which are no more than slogans." Once just peace was achieved, the rest would come of its own accord, he said.

He expressed the opinion that Israel and "its allies in the West" are using the claim that the Arabs will not recognise them for propaganda purposes. He described the U.S. calls for recognition as "naive." He said that the Fez Arab Summit conference resolutions included Jordan's (and the Arabs') willingness to coexist with all the states in the area, a definition which includes Israel. Moreover, he expressed the opinion that Jordan's acceptance to study and discuss the Reagan peace proposals with other Arab states indicated a stand that was far from intransigent. "But politics does not contain issues that are either black or white," he said.

"Israel as it now exists has a history of persecution against the Palestinians and of aggression against the entire Arab Nation. It is occupying the land of an entire people. If it decides to sit down around the negotiating table within the context of existing international and Arab peace proposals arriving at a solution will naturally be discussed," he said.

"But they want to take everything beforehand," he said, "and then they will decide whether or not they will honour the Arabs by conceding to negotiate with them and whether or not they will recognise the PLO." He added that such demands for unconditional recognition were "unreasonably impossible" and were being made because "Israel had no real intention from withdrawing from the occupied territories." Recognition in itself was not the issue, he said, but withdrawal was the issue. "How do they want us to recognise them? Within what borders?" he asked.

## TV & RADIO

### JORDAN TELEVISION

#### MAIN CHANNEL

16:30 ..... Korao  
16:50 ..... Cinema  
17:15 ..... Children's Programme  
17:40 ..... Animals World  
18:50 ..... Local Programme  
19:10 ..... Programme on Sports  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Arabic Series  
21:30 ..... Documentary  
22:00 ..... Arabic Series  
23:10 ..... News in Arabic

#### FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 ..... French Programme  
19:00 ..... News in French  
19:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Taxi  
21:10 ..... Play of the Week  
22:10 ..... News in English  
22:15 ..... Stansky & Hinch

### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 950 KHz. FM & partly on 950 KHz. SW

07:10 ..... Morning Show  
08:00 ..... News Summary  
10:05 ..... Morning Show  
12:00 ..... News Summary  
12:05 ..... Pop Session  
13:00 ..... News Summary  
13:05 ..... Pop Session  
14:00 ..... News Bulletin  
14:10 ..... Instrumentals  
14:30 ..... Science Report  
15:00 ..... Concert Hour  
16:00 ..... News Summary  
16:05 ..... Instrumentals, Old Favourites  
17:00 ..... Latest Charts  
17:30 ..... News Summary  
18:05 ..... Jazz Hour  
19:00 ..... Newsweek  
19:30 ..... Date with a Star  
20:00 ..... Evening Show  
21:00 ..... News Summary  
21:05 ..... Evening Show  
21:50 ..... News Summary  
22:00 ..... News Summary  
23:00 ..... News Summary  
24:00 ..... News Headlines

### BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsweek 06:30 Joy Around the World 06:45 Financial Review 06:55

### Reflexions 07:00 World News 07:00

British Press Review 07:15 Letterbox 07:30 Choral Music of Kodaly 07:45 Letter from America 08:00 Newsweek 08:30 The Magic of... 09:00 World News 09:05 News about Britain 09:15 From Our Own Correspondent 09:30 Sarah and Company 09:45 World News 10:00 Reflexions 10:15 The Pleasure's Yours 11:00 World News 11:09 British Press Review 11:15 People and Politics 11:45 Sports Review 12:15 Classical Record Review 12:30 Religious Service 13:00 World News 13:09 News about Britain 13:15 Letter from America 13:30 Play of the Week 14:00 Play of the Week 14:45 Choral Music of Kodaly 15:00 World News 15:09 Commentary 15:15 Good Books 15:30 Short Story 15:45 The Saudi Jones Request Show 16:30 Smash of the Day: Brothers-in-Law 17:00 Radio Newsweek 17:15 From the Promenade 17:30 What Makes a Country 18:09 Commentary 18:15 From Our Own Correspondent 18:35 Financial Review 18:45 Letter from America 19:00 World News 19:09 Meridian 19:40 Reflexions 19:45 Sportsweek 20:00 World News 20:09 News about Britain 20:15 Radio Newsweek 20:30 Alcoholism 21:00 Before the Rock Set in 21:15 Handsome Hubert 21:30 What Makes a Country 22:00 World News 22:09 Commentary 22:15 Letter from America 01:30 Man, Myth and Music

### VOICE OF AMERICA

05:00 The Breakfast Show: 17:00 News and Topical Reports 17:15 News Horizons 17:30 James in the News 18:00 Special English News 18:10 Words and their Stories 18:15 Special English Feature: People in America 18:30 Music USA: Standards 19:00 News and News Products (USA) 19:15 Critics Choice 19:30 Studio One 20:00 Special English: News Words and their stories 21:15 The Concert Hall 23:00 News and News Products USA 23:15 Critics Choice 23:30 Studio One

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### TODAY'S EVENTS

#### LECTURE

\* Illustrated lecture on the Roman legation fortress at Udrub, by Mr. Alastair Killick, at the British Council at 7:30 p.m.

#### EXHIBITIONS

\* Czechoslovakia Today, at the Soviet Cultural Centre. The work of six major French photographers, at the French Cultural Centre.  
\* Masks, at the French Cultural Centre.

#### CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre ..... tel. 41520  
British Council ..... 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre ..... 37009  
Goethe Institute ..... 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 42033  
Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 24049  
Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 39777  
Hustan Youth City ..... 665195  
Y.W.C.A. ..... 41793  
Y.W.M.A. ..... 664251  
Amman Municipal Library ..... 36111  
University of Jordan Library ..... 84355

#### MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also weapons from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.  
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.  
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Lawelidch. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m.

### 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m.

Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.  
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.  
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

#### SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
Lions Palestine Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
Philippine Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.  
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.  
Royal Automobile Club. Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

#### CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.  
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 43453.  
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.  
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 72601.  
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.  
Amman International Church (Interdenominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Smeisani, 663249.

#### PRAYER TIMES

04:30 ..... (Sunrise) Fajr  
05:32 ..... (Sunrise) Shuruq  
11:20 ..... Dhuhr  
14:25 ..... 'Asr  
17:48 ..... Maghrib  
18:09 ..... 'Isha

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

### AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alfa Information department at Amman Airport tel. 92203-6, where it should always be verified.

#### ARRIVALS

05:40 ..... Dar-es-Salam (SA)  
07:15 ..... Cairo (EA)  
08:55 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
09:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
09:40 ..... Jeddah (RJ)  
09:45 ..... Dhahran (RJ)  
09:45 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
10:00 ..... Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
10:15 ..... Beirut (RJ)  
11:05 ..... Obahran, Beirut (SV)  
12:10 ..... Cairo (EA)  
12:10 ..... Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Dubai (GA)  
15:30 ..... Kuwait (KAC)  
15:30 ..... Jeddah (SV)  
16:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
16:30 ..... Madrid (RJ)  
16:55 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
17:00 ..... Athens (RJ)  
17:15 ..... New York, Vienna (RJ)  
17:15 ..... Beirut (IME)  
17:30 ..... London, Paris (RJ)  
18:00 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
18:15 ..... Zurich, Geneva (SR)  
18:25 ..... Beirut, Paris (AF)  
18:45 ..... Casablanca (RJ)  
19:30 ..... Rome (RJ)  
22:30 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
01:00 ..... Cairo (RJ)

#### DEPARTURES

05:00 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
06:15 ..... Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)  
07:00 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
07:00 ..... London (BA)  
07:45 ..... Beirut (MEA)  
08:15 ..... Cairo (EA)  
08:20 ..... Rome (Alitalia)  
10:30 ..... Rome (RJ)  
11:00 ..... Vienna, New York (RJ)  
11:15 ..... Athens (RJ)  
11:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
11:50 ..... Athens, Copenhagen (SK)  
14:30 ..... Istanbul, London (RJ)  
15:00 ..... Riyadh, Obahran (SV)  
15:00 ..... Doha, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Muscat (GA)  
15:10 ..... Cairo (EA)  
15:40 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
15:40 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
16:30 ..... Kuwait (KAC)

### 16:30 ..... Jeddah (SV)

16:30 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
16:45 ..... Laraca (RJ)  
18:45 ..... Beirut (RJ)  
19:00 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
19:05 ..... Kuwait (SR)  
19:10 ..... Cairo (EA)  
19:30 ..... Jeddah (RJ)  
21:15 ..... Bahrain, Doha (RJ)  
21:30 ..... Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
20:30 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
21:00 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
21:15 ..... Dubai, Muscat (RJ)  
02:10 ..... Cairo (EA)

### Local selling rates in Jls

Belgian franc ..... 73.3  
Omani rial ..... 130.5 / 131.3  
Egyptian guinea ..... 359.6 / 363.6  
French franc ..... 50 / 50.3  
Iraqi dinar ..... 634.5 / 639.6  
Italian lire (for 100) ..... 24.9 / 25.1  
Japanese yen (for 100) ..... 131 / 131.8  
Kuwaiti dinar ..... 1223.3 / 1224  
Lebanese lira ..... 85.1 / 85.9  
Omani rial ..... 1047.3 / 1053.3  
Qatari riyal ..... 90.5 / 100  
Saudi riyal ..... 105.3 / 107.7  
Swiss franc ..... 48.8 / 49.1  
Syrian lira ..... 164.1 / 165.1  
U.A.E. dirham ..... 98.3 / 98.8  
U.K. sterling pound ..... 608.4 / 612.1  
U.S. dollar ..... 363 / 365  
W. German mark ..... 141.5 / 142.3

### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.  
It will be fair and light and variable wind. In Agaba, northerly moderate wind and sea calm.

### Low/high temperature in deg.C

Amman ..... 13/26  
Agaba ..... 19/32  
Deraia ..... 12/27  
Jordan Valley ..... 21/32  
Yesterday's high temperature readings: Amman 25, Agaba 30. Humidity readings: Amman 34 per cent, Agaba 35 per cent.

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

### EMERGENCIES

Ambulance ..... 193, 75111  
Fire, fire, police ..... 199  
Blood bank ..... 75121  
Civil Defence rescue ..... 661111  
Fire headquarters ..... 2200-3  
Police rescue ..... 192, 21111, 37777  
Police headquarters ..... 39141  
Traffic police ..... 56390-1  
Electric Power Co. ..... 36381-2  
Municipal water service ..... 71125-8

### HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre ..... 813813-32  
Khaldi Maternity, J. Amman ..... 44281-4  
Akhel Maternity, J. Amman ..... 42441  
Jabal Amman Maternity ..... 42362  
Malhas, J. Amman ..... 36140  
Palestine, Smeisani ..... 664171-4  
Smeisani Hospital ..... 66931-5  
University Hospital ..... 845845  
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein ..... 667158  
Al-Musharraf Hospital ..... 667227-9  
The Islamic, Abdali ..... 665292  
Al-Ahli, Abdali ..... 664164  
Italian, Al-Muhajreen ..... 77101-3  
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh ..... 75111  
Army, Marka ..... 91611

### NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN  
Dr. Musa Ahmad Bashir ..... (-)

### GENERAL

Jordan Television ..... 73111  
Radio Jordan ..... 74111  
Ministry of Tourism ..... 42311  
Hotel complaints ..... 666412  
Police complaints ..... 661176  
Telephone:  
Information ..... 12  
Jordan and Middle East calls ..... 10  
Overseas calls ..... 17  
Cable or telegram ..... 18  
Repair service ..... 11

### MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jls per kg.  
Apple (African) ..... 240 / 200  
Apple (American) ..... 240 / 200  
Apple (Double Red) ..... 280 / 250  
Apple (Golden) ..... 220 / 180  
Apple (Japanese) ..... 250 / 200  
Apple (Loon) ..... 250 / 200  
Apple (Starline) ..... 220 / 180  
Bananas ..... 260 / 200  
Banana (Mukammal) ..... 225 / 180  
Beans ..... 280 / 240  
Bomali ..... 220 / 180  
Cabbage ..... 130 / 100  
Carrot ..... 110 / 80  
Cauliflower (white) ..... 180 / 140  
Cucumber (large) ..... 160 / 140  
Cucumber (small) ..... 270 / 220  
Dates ..... 180 / 150  
Eggplant (small) ..... 500 / 400  
Garlic ..... 280 / 200  
Grapes (black) ..... 280 / 200  
Grapefruit ..... 110 / 90  
Guava ..... 250 / 200  
Lemon (local) ..... 130 / 100  
Mellow ..... 60 / 40  
Marrow (large) ..... 160 / 140  
Marrow (small) ..... 250 / 200  
Onions ..... 370 / 300  
Onion (dry) ..... 100 / 80  
Onion (green) ..... 180 / 140  
Oranges ..... 250 / 200  
Oranges (Mandarine) ..... 240 / 200  
Oranges (Shamoun) ..... 150 / 120  
Others ..... 440 / 380  
Pepper (Sweet) ..... 240 / 200  
Pepper (Hot Green) ..... 270 / 220  
Potatoes ..... 140 / 120  
Spinach ..... 180 / 150  
Tomatoes ..... 130 / 90  
Turnip ..... 130 / 100

سنة ١٤٠٣



## NEWS IN BRIEF

### King, Mohammad condole Karadsheh family in Madaba

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday delegated Madaba District Governor Jamal Al Momani to convey the King's condolences to the Karadsheh family on the death of retired army Col. Salim Karadsheh. Also, His Highness Prince Mohammad delegated his personal secretary to convey condolences to the Karadsheh family.

### 37 malaria cases reported in June

AMMAN (Petra) — There were 37 reported cases of malaria in Jordan in June 1982, according to a statistical bulletin issued by the Health Ministry Saturday. It said that in all there was a total of 511 cases of contagious but not serious diseases, including the malaria cases "which definitely came from outside Jordan." He added that the country has been free of malaria since 1970. Cases of malarial and paratyphoid registered only one each during June, according to the bulletin.

### 44 merchants fined

AMMAN (Petra) — A total of 44 Jordanian merchants have been fined for amounts ranging from JD 20 to JD 200 each by the military court for violating Ministry of Supply regulations. The military governor Saturday endorsed the sentences.

### Tax exempted on interest from AWSA bonds

AMMAN (Petra) — Interest due on credit bonds issued by the Amman Water and Sewerage Authority (AWSA) will be exempted from any tax, according to instructions issued Saturday by Finance Minister Salem Masadeh. The credit bonds worth JD 4 million, were issued by the AWSA to raise funds needed for its projects in Amman.

### SSC opens office in Irbid

AMMAN (Petra) — The Social Security Corporation (SSC) has opened a branch in Irbid and will start operations on Monday, according to SSC Deputy Director Ahmad Massadeh. He said that all employees, labourers and civil servants covered by the SSC should refer to the Irbid office from now on for any business dealing with their social security. The opening of the Irbid branch is in line with the SSC policy of facilitating contacts with the public, he said. According to Dr. Massadeh, a similar SSC branch will open in Aqaba later this year.

## Week-long 'successful' physics seminar ends

AMMAN (J.T.) — At the end of a one-week physics seminar, the Petra School of Physics which was held at the Liaison Office of Yarmouk University, participants unanimously expressed the need to support the school and make it an annual event.

According to Dr. Homam Chassib, who chaired the concluding session of the school, the seminar was a "success" where two major themes were discussed.

The first was on behaviour of electrons in solids which includes electron states in crystalline solids, and electron dynamics and transport.

The second theme was on nuclear technique in solid state physics and X-ray emission and Rutherford back-scattering.

### Shreideh back from ILO conference

AMMAN (Petra) — Department of Statistics Director-General Burhan Shreideh returned to Amman from Geneva Saturday after taking part in the International Labour Organisation's (ILO) 13th conference.

Dr. Shreideh, who was accompanied by an official delegation, said that participants in the 10-day conference discussed subjects connected with developing labour-related statistics, ways of gathering statistical data its distribution as well as operating computers and estimating human resources.

## Seminar on sheep raising urges close coordination

AMMAN (Petra) — A seminar on raising sheep in Jordan which ended last Wednesday has called for the establishment of a specialised organisation that will undertake planning, organising and coordinating matters pertaining to the development of sheep raising in Jordan.

The seminar, held at the University of Jordan was organised in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Jordan Co-operative Organisation (JCO), the

Agricultural Credit Corporation, the Pension Fund and private sheep farmers as well as a number of international organisations concerned with sheep farming.

The delegates proposed that the projected organisation should include representatives of the ministries of municipal and rural affairs and the environment, agriculture and supply as well as the JCO, the University of Jordan's Faculty of Agriculture and local companies.

### Library opened in Wadi Mousa

MA'AN (Petra) — A public library was opened at Wadi Mousa, near the ancient Nabataean city of Petra Saturday.

On the occasion, Wadi Mousa Municipality which established the library in cooperation with the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives (DLDNA), also organised a cultural week in Wadi Mousa for

exhibiting children's books.

A special wing has been assigned for selling books and another was assigned for exhibiting Jordanian artists' works, photographs of Jordanian archaeological sites, and a section for showing documentary films to enlighten the local public on Jordan's cultural, social and health activities.

Also it was announced at the special ceremony held on the occasion that the local inhabitants have contributed JD 2,000 towards establishing the library.

### Irbid to have industrial estate

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation (JIEC) is currently making arrangements and taking necessary steps for establishing an industrial estate in Irbid Governorate to encourage local light and medium industries, according to a JIEC report issued Saturday.

The projected estate will include a section for factories, a stretch of land to be let to craftsmen to establish factories and civil and administrative buildings, and parks, in addition to all public services, banks, post offices, a shopping centre and a vocational training centre.

### 2 Jordanian farmers honoured

AMMAN (Petra) — Two Jordanian farmers were honoured by the Ministry of Agriculture Saturday for their excellent results in livestock and poultry production.

The two were Abdul Wahhab Al Tarawneh from Karak Governorate who excelled in poultry production and Ahmad Abdullah Hamdan from Duleil northeast of Zarqa for raising an exceptionally good breed of cattle. Mr. Tarawneh was awarded a silver medal by Agriculture Under-Secretary Salem Al Lawzi and Mr. Hamdan was presented with a bronze



The late Shahir Al Majali

### Shahir Majali's body to arrive in Amman today

AMMAN (Petra) — A statement issued by the General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions (GFJTU) said Saturday that the body of GFJTU Secretary-General Shahir Al Majali, who died in Algiers on Wednesday will arrive here Sunday via Rome.

The body will be carried to Mr. Majali's hometown of Al Qasr near Karak where he will be buried.

## Hassan inspects afforestation site

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Saturday called at Kamaliah village west of here and inspected the Range and Forestry Department's activities there.

During his visit, Prince Hassan chaired a meeting to discuss these activities, particularly subjects pertaining to a project for the conservation of water and soil in the Zarqa River basin, as well as studies conducted in this connection to make the project a success.

At the meeting, which was attended by Ministry of Agriculture Under-Secretary Salem Al Lawzi and senior aides, forestry plans for next year were discussed.

Prince Hassan also inspected a forestry research and training centre which is operated with West

German aid. He met with officials and was briefed on the centre's programmes and activities.

Later Prince Hassan inspected a seven-year water and soil conservation project in the Zarqa River basin which is being implemented on a very large area.

The JD 35 million project aims at conserving soil by planting trees and other plants and vegetation suitable for the region, a spokesman for the Ministry of Agriculture said. He said that the project has been started on an initial 9,000-dunum tract near Jerash and another of 8,000 dunums near Mafrak.

### Cabinet approves educational, cultural exchange with Soviets

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet Saturday endorsed a cultural and scientific programme between Jordan and the Soviet Union for the academic year 1982-83.

Under the programme, the two countries will work towards developing their cooperation in education, arts, information and culture as well as the exchange of delegations and expertise in these fields.

Also under the programme, the Soviet Union will offer 300 Jordanian students scholarships in Soviet universities, in addition to 15 post-graduate scholarships and 20 other scholarships for Jordanian graduates from Soviet universities to have higher studies and training in sports activities.

The two sides will exchange university lectures and specialists, and Jordan will accept 15 Soviet students of Arabic and history at Jordanian institutes for a period of 10 months. They will also exchange art and folk troupes, and journalists, and organise art exhibitions by artists of both countries.

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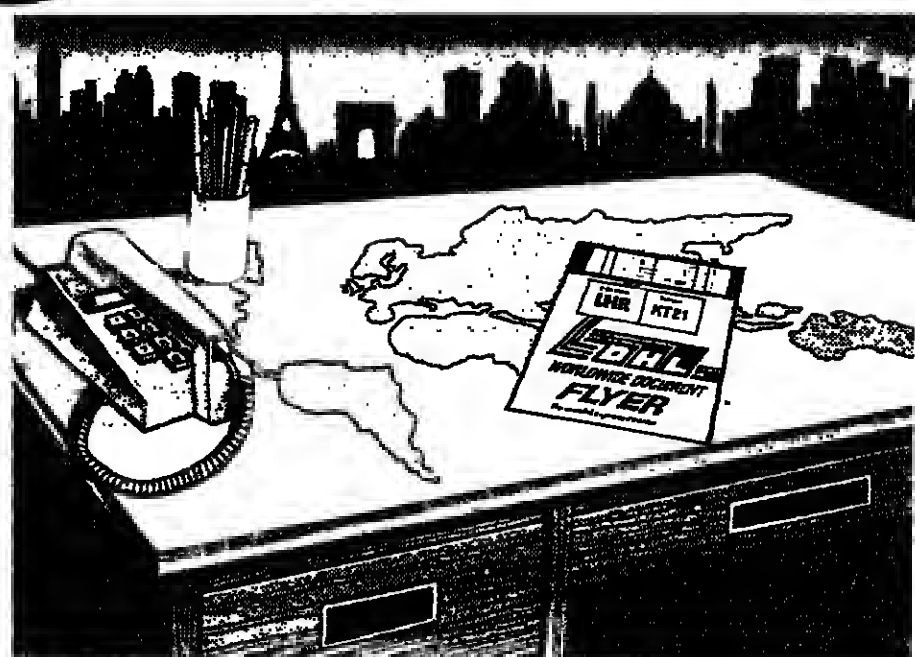
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### Public Announcement for bids for supplying and installing water pumping station and pipeline

The South Cement Company invites contracting firms recognised by one or all of:

The Water Supply Corporation (WSC);  
The Amman Water and Sewerage Authority (AWSA) and;  
The Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) to submit bids for the supply, installation, execution, testing and operating electric pumps submerged in two water wells, a high-pressure pumping station, and 250-millimetre steel pipe 21.5 kilometres long, in addition to all civil, mechanical, and electrical works involved as well as the project's control system extending from west of Al Huseinieh village to the cement factory site at Rashidiyeh.

Tender documents and necessary designs can be obtained for a non-refundable fee of JD 100 for each set from the South Cement Company office at Jabal Amman, Seventh Circle, Al Waha Building, Third Floor as of Monday, Nov. 1, 1982. The last date for receiving bids is Thursday Dec. 30, 1982 at 12 noon.



# Jordan Times

Independent Arab political daily published in Amman, Jordan

Established 1975

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## Lectures on Israeli 'innocence'

IT IS NOT because Jordan and Jordanians are not ready for democracy that the country does not have an elected parliament, National Consultative Council Speaker Suleiman Arar says in an interview to today's Jordan Times. "But it is because of the Israeli occupation of the West Bank that we cannot hold elections and run our own affairs like we always did."

In the wide-range interview, Mr. Arar goes on to explain why Jordan has to take into account anything and everything that might prejudice the rights of the Palestinian people under occupation when making even the slightest of amendments to the Jordanian constitution.

So the story goes. Even when it is under hostile foreign occupation, the West Bank is still so close to Jordan, their future tied together and will be more so when the occupation is ended and Palestinians regain the right and the power to run their own affairs and determine their own future.

ermine their own future.

Jordan meanwhile remains true to its commitment that Palestinians and Jordanians are people who have one destiny and common aspirations. The country is in no mood to bargain over Palestinian rights to self-determination and national sovereignty, even if that meant difficulties and hardship for Jordan, which is in effect what the NCC president is telling us.

It is not therefore the question of whether Jordan, the West Bank and Gaza will have a federation that is blocking the path of peace in the area. Nor is it true that Jordanians and Palestinians and consequently Arabs do not yearn for peace if only for their own good and progress.

The whole world, especially those who are asking the Arabs to extend immediate and unconditional recognition to Israel, should understand these facts before lecturing us on Israeli innocence.

# 'Threats will not work with us,' Israelis tell U.S. administration

The following article first appeared in the Jerusalem Post. The author is a member of the Post's editorial staff.

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S peace initiative. Israel's refusal to bend its policies and the programme in West Beirut have given rise to renewed talk of U.S. pressure on Israel to bring it back to the path of "realistic" foreign policies.

Most of the observers who raise this possibility base themselves on a very common image of Israel, that of a military power and an economic cripple. Indeed, this nebechlike Shimon image of a feeble Samson, to quote Levi Eshkol, has more than one politician in the world thinking that only pressure from the U.S. could bring Israel back to its senses.

What kind of pressures could the Reagan administration use should it decide to twist Israel's arm? If we limit ourselves to possible economic pressures, it would appear that in the short term, i.e. some months during which the Reagan initiative and the Arab resolutions of the Fez summit could be pushed forward, potential American leverage is rather limited.

It could be argued that Israel's large external debt is the one point of vulnerability to external pressures. This debt amounted, at the end of last March, to some \$18.4 billion, one of the world's largest debts on a per capita basis.

Israel's vulnerability, however, is not indicated by the absolute size of its foreign obligations, but rather by the structure of this debt. What part is due to be paid this year? What part of the foreign debt is long-term, and what part short-term? To whom are we in debt and how large are the obligations of the public sector? These are the relevant questions.

A recent payments crisis has caused countries such as Mexico, Poland, Bolivia and others to "go bankrupt." It was caused mainly by the size of their short-term debt, representing some 50 per cent of their total liabilities. Most of these countries' creditors are international commercial banks, and their capabilities of repaying their debts were severely harmed by the drop in prices of the agricultural and mineral goods they export.

A look at statistics will show how far Israel is from this position. Only 13 per cent of its debt, some \$2.4 billion in short-term. Three quarters of Israel's foreign obligations are long-term, and their repayment will be spread over a considerable number of years. The remaining liabilities, some 13 per cent, are middle-term credits.

Limited leverage

Thus the leverage of the Reagan administration is rather limited. Of the total \$2.4 billion short-term obligations, only \$27 million, about 1 per cent of the total, are owed by Israel's public sector, i.e. by the government.

The bulk of the short-term debt consists of suppliers' credits to Israeli importers, including oil im-

ports. This means that the size of this debt is directly linked to the amount of the country's imports, and private foreign exporters, eager to expand sales, and not likely to respond to U.S. efforts to control their transactions with Israel.

As for Israel's obligations to international commercial banks, the statistics show a rather surprising fact. If we consider the assets that the public and private sectors hold in these banks, some \$9 billion and we match them with the corresponding liabilities figure, some \$6 billion then Israel is left in a creditor position in relation to those foreign banks.

To convey the significance of these figures, one could say that the ratio of Israel's assets to its liabilities, vis-a-vis foreign commercial banks, is close to that of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

During the years of the state's existence, Israel's governments have used grants and long-term credits from the U.S. and world Jewry to finance the import of arms and other goods. This is one of the reasons why on a short-term basis the country's debt is relatively minor and it can claim a net creditor position in relation to foreign commercial banks.

At the end of March 1982, the Israeli government owed \$8.7 billion to foreign governments and international public institutions: \$3 billion to world Jewry and only \$2.9 billion some 1.7 per cent of its total obligations, to foreign commercial banks, most of this debt being middle- and long-term.

On the other hand, Israel's public sector has, over the past five years, increased the amount of foreign currency reserves in its hands. These reserves are mostly invested in foreign assets and in foreign banks.

Net creditors

In 1977, the foreign currency reserves held by the Bank of Israel reached \$1.6 billion. By the end of 1981, these reserves totalled some \$5.5 billion. What happened was that over the years Israel used some grants and long-term credits not only to pay for imports, but also to accumulate reserves and to invest them in foreign assets at a rate of interest higher than the one it had to pay to long-term creditors.

Israeli commercial banks, for their part, hold some \$5 billion in foreign banks and have liabilities owed to these banks of about \$4 billion so they, too, are net creditors vis-a-vis the international commercial banking system.

It is more than likely that the U.S. would find it most difficult to convince an over-sensitive international banking system to begin a punishment campaign against Israeli commercial banks. The latter are in a sound financial position, while the former is going through one of its most serious crises in years.

Nor could the amount of dollars Israel must repay for debt servicing in future months be a means for American leverage. During 1982, Israel will have to pay back

some \$9 billion to foreign creditors, but this figure must be broken down into its elements in order to give proper weight to its importance.

Of the \$4.9 billion figure, some \$3.9 billion represents repayment of principal but this figure includes \$2.4 billion of short-term obligations. This, as already noted, cannot be a source of worry for our decision-makers.

True, Israel this year will have to pay \$1 billion in interest on its liabilities, but it has to be remembered that Israel will also be earning interest from foreign currency assets it holds.

Some history could be useful at this point. During 1981, the rates of interest for U.S. dollar assets went up sharply as a result of American monetary policies. Israel was able to take advantage of these rising rates since most of its assets were placed on a short-term basis.

Israel's debt, on the other hand, is based on the long-term credits it has received over the years. When these credits were granted, the prevailing rates of interest were lower than those of today, and in some cases even lower than the present rate of inflation in the U.S.

Israel's rising interest earnings on foreign assets are reflected in the statistics published by the Bank of Israel on net payments for capital services.

These include sums paid to foreigners as interest and the transfer overseas of profits made here by foreign enterprises. As a result of the higher interest rates which Israel-owned assets were earning relative to the interest paid on the country's debt, the net figure for capital services payments in 1981 was \$100 million smaller than that of 1980.

Of the \$4.9 billion, which Israel will have to pay during the present year, only \$1.4 billion was the result of middle-term credits, which the country received some years ago.

This is a sum, which as noted, Israel can handle. Even in the worst case, Israel would have almost no difficulties in renegotiating this debt, since only \$300 million of the \$1.4 billion accounts for payments to be made to foreign governments and international institutions, and \$1 billion is due to credits received through the Israeli banking system, directly or through its intermediation, and from the Jewish people.

Block U.S. aid

Another theoretical threat to Israel, one that frequently appears in hypothetical scenarios of American-Israeli confrontation, is that the administration might in some way block the U.S. government aid annually given to Israel. To evaluate this threat, one must consider certain facts and figures.

Recent developments suggest that in 1982 Israel's imports of arms and equipment will amount to about \$2.2 billion, a sum roughly equal to the amount of U.S. aid it receives in grants and long-term credits. Israel also imports

goods and materials for local military production and activities totalling some \$700 million.

These two figures together, are more or less similar to the amount of aid Israel is requesting from the U.S. for 1983.

The most likely way U.S. aid could be used as an instrument of pressure would be for the American administration to prevent an aid increase, rather than cutting the present amount, a move that is being bandied about in the U.S. Congress and in the media. This is so since the annual aid figure is determined by long-run to break. And such a step would mean an almost head-on clash with Israel, which goes against the interests of any American administration.

So let us assume that on the pretext of a general need to limit the federal budget, the U.S. government decides to keep aid to Israel at its present level.

This does not mean that Israel will remain defenceless. One step the Israeli decision-makers could take would be a reduction in military imports.

In fact, there are senior economic officials in Jerusalem who would welcome this and have for years insisted on the need to reduce the rate of increase in military spending. Defence Minister Ariel Sharon himself has said more than once that he prefers a smaller, more efficient army and that Israel cannot afford to be trapped in a quantitative arms race with the Arab states.

Thus the possibility of using U.S. aid as a means of leverage in the short-term is also limited, since Israel could adapt itself to this situation.

On the other hand, a reduction in Israel's orders for military goods from U.S. plants, could mean higher unemployment in certain sectors of the U.S. economy.

Those Israelis who want the Begin government to change its course must not look to short-term economic pressure from the U.S., but to their own efforts to convince the public of the dangers they see for Israel and the Middle East.

This analysis, it should be stressed, is limited to the short-term and does not deal with the potential effectiveness of political pressure on Israel.

In the long run, the picture is, of course, completely different. Israel's exports are becoming less and less capable of paying for the country's imports, and in due time, the resulting debt will become unbearable if no long-term aid and credits are forthcoming. The U.S. could use economic means to try to bend Israel only by a continuous and long effort.

In any confrontation between Reagan and Begin, it would be logical to expect the U.S. to use political means unless the American administration is convinced that the confrontation will be a long one and economic pressures have a chance of success.

## Britons tighten braces for nuclear arms debate

By Stephen Powell  
Reuter

LONDON — A debate on whether Britain should abandon nuclear weapons is warming up 30 years after the country exploded its first atomic bomb.

The debate broadened last week to involve the established church, the Church of England, as well as politicians and the peace movement.

Political sources say it is causing concern to the Conservative Government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who is deeply committed to maintaining a British nuclear deterrent.

Last month the opposition Labour Party voted overwhelmingly for unilateral disarmament, delighting the peace movement.

Then on Oct. 18 the Church of England provoked instant controversy by publishing a report which advocated complete nuclear disarmament by Britain.

One Conservative said in Parliament that the bishops and clergy must be overpaid and underworked if they had time to produce such a report.

Government officials argued that unilateral disarmament would make multilateral nuclear disarmament more difficult.

Mrs. Thatcher, asked in Parliament on Oct. 19 to comment on the report, said that nuclear weapons were an essential part of Britain's security.

She said: "If there were any suggestion of unilateral disarmament it would threaten the peace and security that we have enjoyed for 37 years."

The church report cited two reasons for abandoning Britain's independent nuclear deterrent: — first, in the hope of putting new life into the non-proliferation treaty, by showing that at least one of the nuclear powers is prepared to take its obligations under this instrument seriously.

— second, to eliminate what we feel to be a destabilising element in the world situation, Britain's ambiguously separate centre of decision-making on the use of nuclear weapons.

Cancel the Trident

It said Britain should immediately cancel the 7.5 billion sterling (\$13.5 billion) order for the U.S. Trident submarine missile system, which would form part of the NATO umbrella for Western Europe although Britain would have ultimate control over it. The report said Britain should phase out the existing Polaris missiles and submarines and negotiate with its allies the removal of all other nuclear weapons, including the U.S. cruise missiles due to be based here from 1983.

The Right Reverend John Baker, Bishop of Salisbury and chairman of the group which wrote the report, said he used to believe in the government's policy of deterrence.

He changed his mind during the two years he and five colleagues researched nuclear weapons and considered the ethical implications of their use.

"We do not consider that any cause can justify the use of weapons of this kind, because by using them we destroy the very values we claim to defend," he said.

ponents of this kind, because by using them we destroy the very values we claim to defend," he said.

The report recommended that Britain remain within NATO and play a full role in its defence with conventional weapons.

The church, like the country at large, appears deeply divided on the issue of nuclear armaments. One recent poll concluded that 40 per cent of Church of England clergy believed Britain should abandon nuclear weapons, 49 per cent disagreed and 11 per cent were undecided.

The churches in Britain were slow to debate the issue fully. Bruce Kent, a Catholic priest who leads Britain's Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND), said: "The churches have been painfully slow. But we are now seeing a great shift forward."

Churchmen are now more prone to question the degree of official secrecy surrounding nuclear weapons. Bishop Baker, in a letter to the London Times last week, called for more public information about British policy on the use of nuclear weapons.

First nuclear explosion

Intense secrecy has always surrounded Britain's nuclear policy. The original decision to develop nuclear weapons, taken during the 1945-1951 Labour Government was never debated by Parliament. It was not the Cabinet, but a select group of ministers, which gave the go-ahead.

On Oct. 23, 1952, Conservative Prime Minister Winston Churchill announced Britain's first nuclear explosion, in the Monte Bello islands off the coast of West Australia.

A disarmament campaign in the 1950s and 1960s petered out, but CND has undergone a renaissance in the last two years. The number of members registered with the London head office has increased from 3,000 in 1980 to over 40,000 today, with about 200,000 other active in local groups.

Peace campaigners say the re-erected CND, with more technical data at its fingertips, is much more efficient than the CND of the 1960s.

It has been campaigning strongly to persuade local authorities to declare their area "nuclear-free." CND says that over 140 authorities, with a population of 38 million, are now "nuclear-free."

Through its forceful campaigning at local level, CND has played a role in turning nuclear weapons into a national issue. Although the poor state of the economy and record unemployment are likely to be the main issues in the next election, opposition to nuclear weapons could be a vote-winner.

The religious affairs correspondent of the Times said last week: "Labour's claim that anti-nuclear defence policy is potentially an election winner is not necessarily mistaken."



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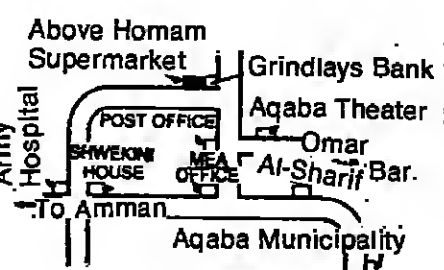
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# SPORTS

## Liverpool joins United on top of English League

LONDON (R) — Liverpool, the slumbering giants of English soccer, finally came out of their autumn hibernation Saturday... and promptly trampled all over luckless Brighton.

The reigning champions, without a League win in their last four games, were still rubbing the sleep from their eyes when Gerry Ryan shot Brighton ahead in the 10th minute.

Brighton lived to regret their audacity. Liverpool awoke with a roar, flexed their muscles and strode to the top of the first division with a crucial 3-1 victory.

Manchester United, who started the day as League leaders, fell from grace when they went down

3-1 at West Ham and suffered further indignity when defender Ashley Grimes was ordered off in the 54th minute for dissent.

United, level on the 22-point mark with Liverpool and West Ham, slipped to third on goal difference.

West Bromwich dropped two places to fourth, one point behind the leaders, after a crushing 6-1 setback at Ipswich, who were two goals up inside 10 minutes through transfer-seeking Eric Gates and Dutchman Frans Thijssen.

Scottish international John Wark then completed a one-man demolition job with four goals to take the tally to six.

Liverpool's impressive display

owed much to Kenny Dalglish's return to form.

After Mark Lawrenson equalised in the 19th minute the former Scotland captain suddenly rediscovered his goal touch. In the 37th minute he found the back of the net for the first time this season and, like a lion tasting blood after a prolonged vegetarian diet, notched a superb second six minutes later.

Liverpool will be hoping Dalglish repeats the magic when they try to overturn a 1-0 deficit against Finnish guests JK Helsinki in Tuesday's European Cup second round second-leg tie.

Manchester United, without injured England skipper Ray Wil-

kins in midfield, were always struggling after striker Paul Goddard shot West Ham ahead in the 32nd minute.

Scottish fullback Ray Stewart added a second from the penalty spot, 60 seconds before Grimes' dismissal, and Geoff Pike inflicted further punishment on the hapless United defence in the 69th minute. Kevin Moran scored United's consolation with the 1st kick of the game.

Alan Ball, one of England's 1966 World Cup heroes, played his 726th and last League match for Southampton against former club Everton. Southampton gave ball a resounding send off with a 3-2 win—but the 37-year-old mid-

fielder missed a penalty.

Ball, who will continue his career in Hong Kong, made his League debut for Blackpool in 1962 and became the first six-figure transfer man when he joined Everton for £110,000 in 1966.

He then had spells with Arsenal and Blackpool before moving on to Southampton.

Another former England favourite, Kevin Keegan, was struck by a missile during Newcastle's

3-1 defeat at Leeds in the second division.

Referee John Anderson took both teams off the pitch for five minutes as fireworks and other missiles cascaded onto the field from the terraces.

Fulham, held to a 1-1 draw by London neighbours Crystal Palace, relinquished top spot to Sheffield Wednesday, managed by Ball's World Cup team-mate Jackie Charlton, who won 2-0 at Leicester.

### GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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North-South vulnerable. South deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ 93  
♥ Q54  
♦ J10965  
♣ KJ4

**EAST**  
♠ 7642  
♥ A9  
♦ A84  
♣ 82

**SOUTH**  
♠ KQJ108  
♥ J6  
♦ K73  
♣ Q76

The bidding:  
South West North East  
Pass 1♥ Pass Pass  
1♦ 2♥ Pass Pass  
2♦ Pass Pass Pass  
Opening lead: ?

If you feel that Zia Mahmood gets an undue amount of coverage in this column, it is only because the flamboyant Pakistani provides such excellent copy. Here is another example of his flair, from an international match between Pakistan and Poland.

Despite his good hand, Zia decided he had had enough when the bidding reached two spades. Obviously, he could expect little from his partner, so to compete to the three-level with such a porous suit was inviting trouble—even though the vulnerability was in his favor. True, East-West can make a lucky four hearts, but

the game is not biddable. Although West was looking at four to five defensive tricks in his own hand, he did not rate his defensive prospects too highly. Since the idea of releasing one of his minor-suit aces on opening lead was unappealing, he decided that his best chance was to attack with his long suit. And if he was going to lead a heart, why not the king? That might even force an entry to his partner's hand should East hold the queen.

When the king of hearts won the first trick, it was obvious who held the ace. The rest of the defense was automatic. West shifted immediately to ace of clubs and another. Declarer won in his hand and tried a sneaky eight of trumps, but Zia wasn't having any of that. He flew up with the ace of trumps, led a heart to his partner's ace and got a club ruff in return. Then he exited with a heart, ruffed by East and overruffed by South.

Declarer suddenly found himself trapped in his hand with no entry to dummy. All he could do was draw trumps and lead the king of diamonds in the hope of smothering a bare queen. But since West had both diamond honors, he was able to win the king of diamonds with the ace, force out declarer's last trump with a heart and take the last two tricks with the queen of diamonds and a long heart for a most satisfying three-trick set.



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4	3	American Airlines	U.S.A.
5	11	Trans World Airlines (TWA)	U.S.A.
6	8	United Airlines	U.S.A.
7	16	Scandinavian Airlines (SAS)	Sweden
8	6	Air France	France
9	10	KLM-Royal Dutch Airlines	Netherlands
10	4	Singapore Airlines	Singapore

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4	2	Charles de Gaulle (Paris)	France
5	11	Kennedy (New York)	U.S.A.
6	6	Atlanta	U.S.A.
7	9	Heathrow (London)	U.K.
8	8	Chicago O'Hare	U.S.A.
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## Egypt begins ambitious plan

CAIRO (R) — Egypt has embarked on an ambitious five-year plan to increase its oil and natural gas production by about 85 per cent, Minister Ezzeddin Hilal said Saturday.

Mr. Hilal, in a statement to the semi-official daily Al-Ahram, said that 1.3 billion pounds (\$1.6 billion) have been earmarked for the 1983-87 plan.

The minister said the target is to increase the annual crude oil and natural gas production to 63 million tonnes from the present level of 36 million tonnes a year.

Egypt produces some 700,000 barrels of oil per day (b/d), a third of which is exported, and Mr. Hilal said the figure is expected to reach one million b/d in a few years' time.

Egypt's natural gas production reached about 6.5 million cubic metres last year and it hopes to double the yield shortly.

Earlier this week, Egypt slightly increased November prices of its oil.

The rises affected lower grade Gharib oil which is to be sold at \$6.75 a barrel instead of \$26.50 and Balayim grade at \$29 a barrel instead of \$28.60.

The price of Suez blend, Egypt's benchmark, remained unchanged at \$32.60 a barrel.

## Morocco gains cheap credit

WASHINGTON (R) — Morocco will be the first nation to buy American wheat on cheap credit under a new programme to bolster its farm exports, the Agriculture Department said Friday.

It said Morocco, which needs to import large amounts of grain or suffering from severe drought, will receive \$28 million in interest-free U.S. government loans and \$112 million in government-guaranteed loans to buy 1.1 million tonnes of wheat.

The export credit programme was among the measures to help struggling farmers announced by President Reagan last week during a midwestern campaign ahead of next Tuesday's congressional elections.

Agriculture Secretary John Block said export credits for other countries are expected to be announced next week. \$500 million are spent on the programme in the current financial year.

U.S. Agriculture Department officials are visiting India, China, South Korea, Thailand, Pakistan and Yugoslavia to discuss the new credit scheme.

## Arab National Bank expands

ADH (OPECNA) — The Arab National Bank has embarked on a comprehensive expansion programme which will include the installation of computers and increasing its network of branches to more than 60 by the end of the year.

The Riyadh-based bank, said to be the most profitable Saudi bank, has 48 branches, with another 15 due to be opened. The network is to be automated within the next two years with a digital computer system.

Last year, the bank increased its assets by 30 per cent to \$1.2 billion from \$0.9 billion in 1980. Net earnings rose by 46 per cent to \$2.2 million.

## U.S. hopes economic forecast will spur ties with W. Europe

BRUSSELS (R) — Washington hopes the economic upturn forecast for the United States next year will spur a turnaround in troubled relations with its European allies, a U.S. administration official said Friday.

But in a background briefing for reporters the official said that if high level talks next month under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) failed there could be fresh transatlantic disputes.

He declined to forecast a speedy end to the row over the Soviet gas pipeline, although he said progress had been made towards resolving the conflict.

The official said the Atlantic alliance's underlying strength had weathered recent trade disputes over steel, agriculture and the pipeline.

The forecast economic recovery in the U.S., prompting an upturn in world trade, would help remove many of the short-term trade problems which have recently bedevilled the alliance.

As countries pulled out of the "synchronised recession" of the past few years, many present differences would be settled, he said.

The official added that many Europeans had misunderstood the basic aim of U.S. trade sanctions against Moscow, which was not to engage in economic war against the Soviet Union, but to level off trade temporarily.

The strategic, or military, stability which had allowed East-West ties to expand rapidly in the 1970s had changed radically by 1980 after the Soviet military build-up.

Confidence in strategic parity

had to be restored before trade and other links could continue to grow, he said.

This U.S. re-evaluation of its relations with Moscow was at the core of its dispute with its allies over supplies of Western equipment for a Soviet pipeline to carry gas from Siberia to Western Europe.

The official said recent talks between European and U.S. officials had brought progress, but President Reagan would not end his embargo on U.S.-made or licensed equipment for the pipeline until Western Europe agreed a package of comparable sanctions.

The official said such a package, now under discussion, would aim mainly to tighten credit terms for Moscow and to restrict further the sale of "sensitive" Western equipment to the Communist Bloc.

American firms, which stand to lose around \$1 billion in pipeline contracts, have also been applying intense pressure to end the embargo.

But the official would not speculate on whether a deal was possible before U.S. congressional elections early next month.

Turning to other trade disputes, the official said it was vital that ministerial talks in Geneva next month under the auspices of GATT succeeded in liberalising world trade.

Preparations for the talks have been marred by industrialised nations' apparent reluctance to halt a slide into protectionism.

If the talks failed, the official said, Washington might find it impossible to resist new import barriers. European nations would thus be denied the benefits of American economic recovery.

Meanwhile, President Reagan Friday welcomed the latest sign of U.S. economic recovery as "another patch of blue" on the horizon.

Mr. Reagan, in Utah on the final leg of a two-day campaign swing through five states, elated new government figures as proof that his economic policies were working to end the current recession and that Republicans should be elected on Tuesday.

## W. Germans protest rising unemployment

HANOVER, West Germany (R) — About 30,000 West German workers took to the streets of Hanover Saturday to protest against rapidly rising unemployment.

The West German trade union federation (DGB) plans a series of protests against the economic policies of the new centre-right government. Last Saturday, 200,000 demonstrators turned out in Dortmund, Frankfurt and Nuremberg.

Sharp criticism of the policies of conservative Chancellor Helmut Kohl came from DGB officials here. Executive member Mr. Lothar Zimmermann told trade unionists that the government was taking from the poor but only borrowing from the rich.

The government's economic programme includes a delay in state pension increases, a rise in value added tax and a compulsory loan to the government from the higher-paid.

Mr. Georg Drescher, head of the DGB in the state of Lower Saxony, said the government's budget cuts would reduce consumer demand and could endanger up to 200,000 jobs.

West German unemployment is running at 1.8 million and economists have forecast up to 2.5 million jobless this winter.

## Scholars claim oil substitute

BURLINGTON, Ontario (R) — Canadian scientists say they have found an energy source that will never run out and can produce oil — sewage.

Mr. Trevor Bridle at the Burlington Technology Centre which has worked on a new method of creating energy from waste, says sewage placed in an oxygen-free oven at a temperature of 300 degrees Celsius produces an oily, tar-like fluid, condensed from gases given off by the reaction in the furnace, and granular, coal-like material.

After three hours the delicately named sludge-brand fuel can be collected and, as technicians at the centre showed, used to start up a two-horsepower diesel engine.

They said the heating process should not be expensive because the coal produced from one batch could be used to heat the next ovenful of sewage.

Mr. Bridle said Canada's annual stockpile of sewage could be transformed into one million barrels of oil and 250,000 tonnes of coal.

## Africa's economic prospects seen gloomy

JANNESBURG (R) — Economists and government officials are painting a gloomy picture of South Africa's economic prospects for 1983.

Despite a strong rally on world markets since mid-year, the Johannesburg stock exchange, few investors expect the economy to grow by more than half a per cent, some predict it may even shrink for the first time since World War II.

The recession may have profound political implications as the loss of jobs will fall mostly on the majority black population and so could spark off more social unrest.

The gloom largely reflects the lack of any meaningful economic recovery worldwide, and particularly in the United States, which could bring significantly higher demand and prices for South Africa's exports.

And although the country's balance of payments deficit is narrowing, inflation remains stubbornly high, preventing any relaxation in the government's strict monetary policy.

Recently the government announced it was approaching the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a \$1.07 billion loan to cover the deficit.

Inflation last month ran at an annual rate of 13.85 per cent — way above the single figures achieved by most of South Africa's major trading partners — and is unlikely to fall sharply next year according to economists.

Most predictions see consumer prices rising some 13 per cent next year as cost increases announced this year continue to feed through into the economy.

Rapid inflation, along with high interest rates, lower wage rises, shorter working hours, higher unemployment and already high levels of indebtedness, are all expected to pare back consumer expenditure growth next year.

Falling demand for cars has already led to lay-offs as production is cut back. Sales in September fell to 22,125 units from 24,176 in August and 23,649 a year ago, and economists are predicting the market may shrink some 10 per cent next year.

They also forecast a downturn

in demand for other consumer durables, where sales have so far been maintained by keen price-cutting and a willingness by consumers to dip into savings rather than cut back.

The slump in consumer spending is likely to be mirrored by a drop in other sectors of domestic demand, the economists said.

In the public sector, containment of current and capital expenditure is an important element in the government's economic strategy, while for private industry, falling orders will force postponement of expansion plans and high real interest rates will lead to a more careful watch over inventory levels.

The economists foresee investment falling some nine per cent in real terms next year, with gross domestic expenditure down between three and five per cent after a one per cent drop this year.

Most retrenchments will come in the unskilled and semi-skilled

areas where nearly all the workers are black.

The economists fear that black workers' grievances may be channelled through the work place — where fledgling black unions have started to flex their muscles recently — because political participation continues to be denied to blacks.

They noted that South Africa needs to keep creating more jobs and expanding the economy just to cope with the growing black population.

In a speech two years ago, State President Marais Viljoen said that South Africa had to create 1,500 jobs a day for the next 20 years for blacks alone.

But the government has given clear notice that it has no intention of relaxing the economy and says South Africa's recovery will have to await an upturn in the major Western economies.

The main indicator that appears to have turned the corner is the

balance of payments deficit, which the economists said was the first target of the government's financial strategy.

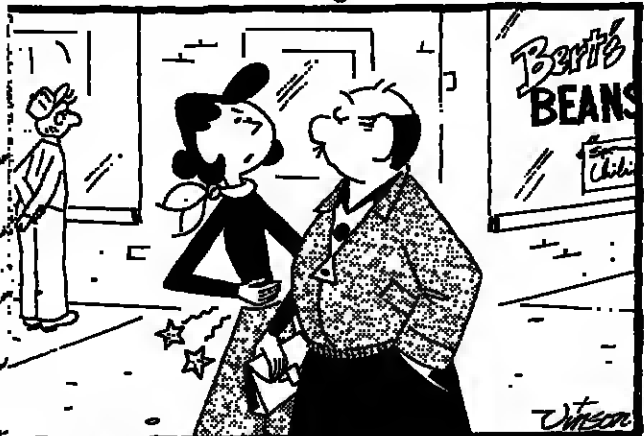
The day before Finance Minister Owen Horwood announced he was approaching the IMF, official figures showed the deficit had fallen to an annualised \$4.4 billion (from \$5.03 billion) in the second quarter from 6.89 billion (\$6.43 billion) in the first.

The rise in the price of gold, which accounts for some 50 per cent of the country's foreign income, to some \$425 an ounce from below \$300 in June and a reduction in imports will have helped.

And economists now say the country may have an overall payments surplus next year.

Such a surplus, if combined with a more buoyant U.S. economy, offers the prospect of moderate economic growth in 1984, the economists said.

## HE BETTER HALF. By Vinson



"I wish Bert would do something about the edibility gap!"

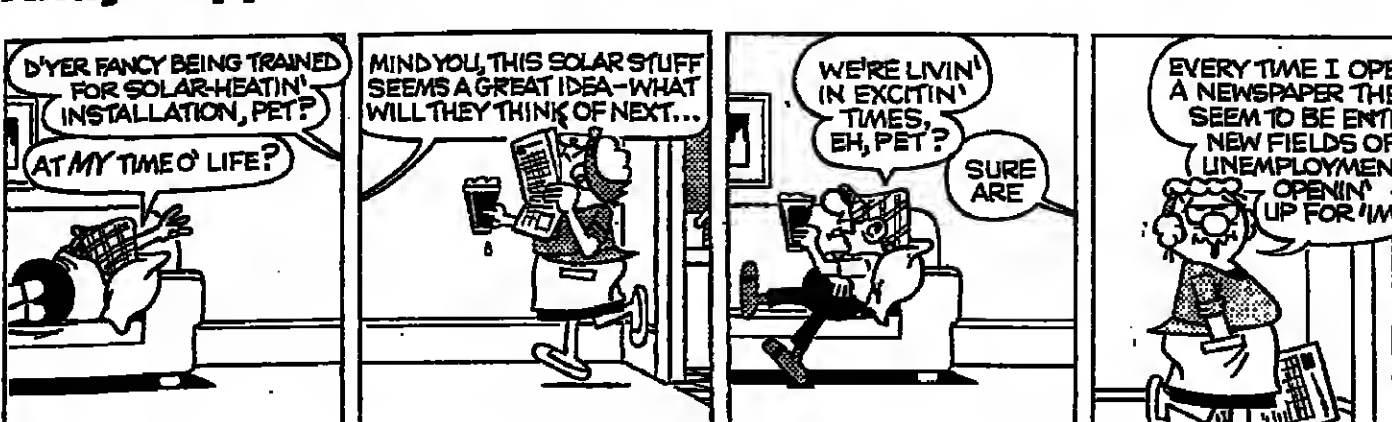
## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



Print answer here: ○○○○ (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: EXCEL GUILD UNTRUE THRESH  
Answer: A woman usually stops telling her age when it starts this—TELLING ON HER

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, OCT. 31, 1982

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Keep your mind and attention riveted on lofty thoughts and you'll be able to gain much contentment today. Your clever manner can make a fine impression on others.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Your ideas are brilliant now and you can gain much that is of value. Let loved one know of your true devotion.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Good day to plan how to have greater abundance in the future. Listen to the sound advice of a close tie.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Think carefully about personal aims, and after deciding what is best for you, go after them in a positive manner.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) A time to make plans that could bring added prestige. Be sure to keep any promises you have made.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Getting together with good friends now can bring satisfying results. The evening is not good for the social side of life.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Use a tactful approach in discussing financial matters with family members. Show others you have poise.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You have excellent ideas that should be put in motion at the first opportunity. Meet new worthwhile persons.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Study a philosophy that will help you lead a more successful life. Follow your hunches which are accurate now.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You are highly creative now and can make plans that could be profitable in the future. Be sensible.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) A fine day for showing appreciation to those who have done you many favors in the past. Be more cheerful.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You are able to have a delightful time with congenials today. The evening is best spent in the company of close ties.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Take time to put home in fine order so you are more comfortable. Take time to make plans for the coming week.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be able to put ideas across easily and make practical plans for the future. Teach that self-preservation is the first law of life. Give good spiritual training and permit to participate in healthful sports.

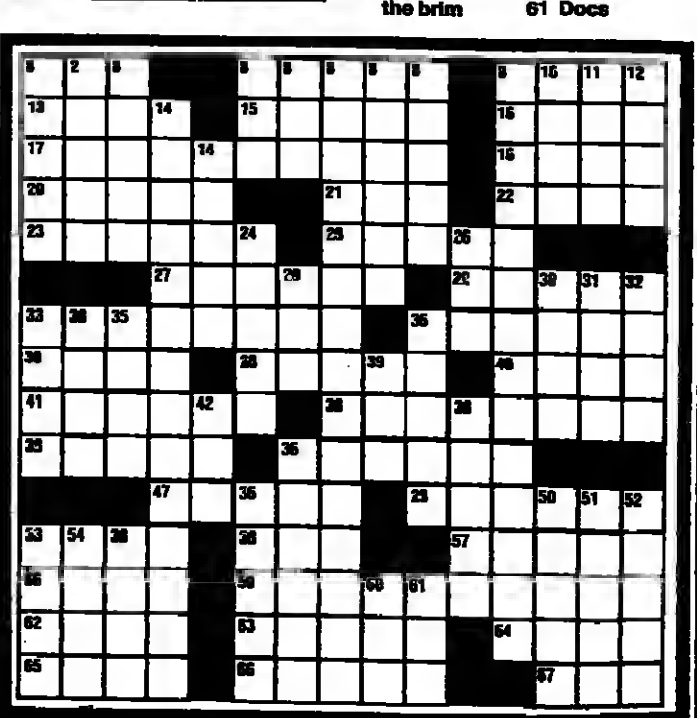
"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

## THE Daily Crossword by A.J. Sanyal

ACROSS	33 Energetic	53 Shell and	14 Impose the
1 Concorde	36 Bookie's	56 Of the	maximum
4 Scarf	client	gums: comb.	sentence on
8 Pindrick	37 Eskimo	form	18 Flynn of
13 Cafe au —	outpost	26 Tiny	films
15 — of the	38 Machine	57 Fountain	24 Dishes
tongue	for turning	drinks	26 Tiny
16 Novel	40 Wheel of	58 Appearance	28 — jiffy
by Zola	a ship	59 They take	30 Roman
17 Enrolled	41 Some Louvre	"odds" jobs	highway
19 Redact	paintings	62 — file	31 Soft drink
20 Belle or	43 North Caroli-	63 Signed	32 Provides
Ring	na cape	64 Mast	weapons
21 Ship Gar-	45 Queen of —	65 Med. subj.	33 Slight
22 Lose color	46 Laundry	66 Orga.	34 Beehive
23 High cards,	47 Hob —	67 Dict.	35 Balanced,
in bridge	(old-style		in a way
25 Asunder	toast)		36 Midler or
27 Courting	49 Thompson		Davis
28 Heath	girl		38 Bonnet

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

GOBBLE SMILE RIVER	41 Manufactured abbr.	46 Wise law-
DRUM FOME LEVI	5 Equal: pref.	48 African
PARTY MAST UNIT	6 Bringing	region
FLYDIP THE HANGOLE	7 On a long	50 Goal
SSS TROT TEND	to an end	51 NCO
REMINISCENCE	8 Disturbed	52 English
AXON OBSES ELITA	9 Noteworthy	country
DELTA QUENDERS	occurrence	53 — Longa
STELLE SERRA	10 Art cult	54 Salsilla
ELERARIA MERT DRA	11 Bagnold,	55 Ms. Freeman
LIDIO BRIN ROIST	the author	60 Barry or
AVIV AJUNT DIBCE	12 Fill to	Stabler
YETTE DAIS STEEN	the brim	61 Does



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# WORLD

## Reagan fights to ensure Senate majority

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan plans two more appeals to American voters over the weekend to preserve Republican control of the Senate in next Tuesday's congressional elections.

Mr. Reagan returned to the White House Friday night from a trip through five Western states which gave him solid support in 1980 and whose agricultural economies have been lightly affected by the recession, compared to the rest of the country.

In Utah he had one piece of cheering economic news to announce: A Commerce Department report that the index of leading economic indicators rose 0.5 per cent in September.

The president called the report "another patch of blue" on the

economic horizon, saying: "Pretty soon even the diehard doom peddlers will have to admit it—America is on her way back, and we will lead the way out of this worldwide recession."

His speeches in Wyoming, Montana, Nevada, Utah and New Mexico urging support of Republican Senate candidates amounted to a familiar defence of his policy of cutting taxes and government spending to spur private investment and production.

But the president also inserted new sections in prepared speeches to accuse Democratic Party opponents of smearing him.

He said their charges that he was intent on destroying the social security system were "sheer demagoguery."

In his regular weekly five-minute radio broadcast Sunday, Mr. Reagan was expected again to sound his theme that the nation would soon enjoy economic recovery.

He also planned a final five-minute address to voters, to be shown on television.

"Vote your hopes, not your fears," was the president's message to Americans at one late campaign rally.

At stake in the elections are all 435 seats in the Democratic-dominated House of Representatives, 33 of 100 seats in the Republican-controlled Senate and 36 of 50 state governorships.

The Democratic majority in the House is 241 to 192, with two vacancies. The Republicans control

the Senate by 54 to 45, with one independent.

### Nuclear freeze issue

WASHINGTON (R) — In the final days of the campaign for Tuesday's U.S. elections, the Reagan administration has stepped up efforts to defeat resolutions supporting a freeze on building, testing and deploying new nuclear weapons.

Voters in the congressional and state elections will have an opportunity to vote on the resolutions in nine states and 30 cities and counties, according to Randy Keeler, national coordinator of the nuclear weapons freeze campaign.

Hundreds of city and town councils have already adopted such

resolutions, which urge a nuclear freeze but impose no obligations on President Reagan.

A similar resolution was defeated in the House of Representatives by only two votes earlier this year.

Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger denounced the freeze as a dangerous idea in a news conference at the Pentagon this week.

A conservative pressure group, the American Security Council Foundation, has shown an anti-freeze film in 40 states. The film, called Countdown for America, contains an interview with Mr. Weinberger who says the Soviet Union wants a nuclear freeze because it would give Moscow permanent nuclear superiority.

## U.S. tells El Salvador to better internal record

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Deplored the murder of some 30,000 people in El Salvador, U.S. Ambassador Deane Hinton said Saturday that American aid could be cut off unless the government curbed human rights abuses and prosecuted the killers of U.S. citizens.

In an unusually sharply worded speech to the American chamber of commerce, Mr. Hinton said U.S. citizens had been among those murdered — a reference to the killing of two advisers to El Salvador's controversial land reform programme last year and four American churchwomen in 1980.

He said there was no effective system of criminal justice in El Salvador, adding that the government almost never brought to trial those who carried out and ordered killings.

"If you're convinced I am talking about a fundamental and critical problem, consider these facts," he told a packed meeting. "Since 1979, perhaps as many as 30,000 Salvadorans have been

murdered — not killed in battle, murdered."

"Less than 1,500 cases of 'crimes against the person' — homicide, assault, assault and battery — had been prosecuted before your courts. Most striking of all, there have been less than 200 convictions for these crimes."

Mr. Hinton said he hoped the successful prosecution of cases involving the murder of U.S. citizens would make possible the prosecution of crimes involving Salvadorans.

Speaking in Spanish, the ambassador added: "As the representative of the United States to El Salvador I try to communicate as clearly and honestly as I can the sentiments of the American people, the congress, and the administration."

"The message is simple: 'El Salvador must make substantial progress in bringing the murderers of our citizens, including those who ordered the murders, to justice."

## U.S. court rules out Halloween execution

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. supreme court has refused to allow the Halloween execution of a Texas convicted of killing his eight-year-old son with a poisoned lollipop during "witches night" festivities in 1974.

Halloween, the abbreviated name for All Hallow's Eve, the Oct. 31 festival of ghosts, witches and demons, is popular with American children who dress up in costumes and go from house to house collecting sweets.

The prosecution at the trial of Ronald Clark O'Bryan alleged he gave his son cyanide-laced candy to collect \$20,000 insurance on the boy's life.

O'Bryan said his son had been given the lollipop by a stranger.

The prosecution said he had also tried to kill his daughter to collect insurance and tried to kill three other children to divert suspicion from himself.

Houston district Judge Michael McSpadden had ordered O'Bryan to die on Halloween Sunday, saying he thought the timing was appropriate. But an appeals court overturned the execution order and the supreme court upheld the ruling Friday by eight to one.

O'Bryan would have been the first U.S. convict to die by lethal injection, the new mode of execution in Texas. Traditionally, murders have been despatched by hanging, the firing squad, the gas chamber or the electric chair.

Halloween festivities in recent years have been marred by unsuspecting children being given poisoned sweets or apples with razor blades or needles in them.

U.S. authorities have urged parents to be particularly careful about allowing their children to accept Halloween treats this year.

## Australian trial ends

DARWIN, Australia (R) — Michael Chamberlain, who saw his pregnant wife jailed for life for murdering their infant daughter, walked from court a free man Saturday after being given a suspended sentence.

It was the final twist to a seven-week court drama in which the couple claimed that a dingo (wild dog) probably killed the child, whose body was never found.

Mrs. Lindy Chamberlain, 34, due to give birth in two weeks, went into a tiny and solitary cell in Darwin's Berrimah jail Friday to serve a life sentence with hard labour.

She was found guilty of murdering nine-week-old Azaria Chamberlain by cutting her throat in the family car during a camping holiday in Aug. 1980, at Ayers Rock in the Australian outback.

Saturday her 38-year-old husband, a Seventh Day Adventist pastor, was given a suspended sentence of 18 months hard labour and placed on a three-year good behaviour bond of 500 dollars (\$540). He broke down in tears after judge James Muirhead sentenced him and then said: "You may be released forthwith."

Defence counsel had told the court that life for the Chamberlains' other two children, boys aged six and nine, would be intolerable if both parents were jailed.

What the press called Australia's murder case of the century began with a cry from Mrs. Chamberlain which startled campers at the Ayers Rock beauty spot — "My God, the dingo has got my baby."

An immediate search by most of the 300 people at the site failed to find any trace of a dingo or the infant, but a week later Azaria's clothing was found four kilometres away at the base of the rock.

At a televised inquest in February, 1981, Coroner Denis Barritt's finding was that Azaria had been attacked by a dingo and neither parent was responsible.

Northern territory Chief Minister Paul Everingham then ordered police to reopen the investigation to take in new forensic evidence and in November last year Mr. Barritt's findings were quashed.

Now the trial is over and the verdicts are in, but many key elements remain unexplained in the mystery which has gripped Australia's imagination for more than two years.

Azaria's body has never been traced, no one saw her disappear, and prosecutors admitted from the outset of the trial that they could provide no motive for murder.

Question: The Middle East has been desperately volatile all spring and summer and is likely to continue that way. You may not be able to comment too much, but can you tell us — give us some insight as to how you think — bow you hope things are going to develop in resolving the serious problems that exist there?

Answer: There are plenty of problems in the Middle East, and we shouldn't forget that there is a war on between Iraq and Iran. When you say Middle East, you are probably thinking about the Arab-Israeli conflict in Lebanon and so on. But I remind you that there is that problem, and it has a lot of repercussions to it. But, swinging over from that and in the Middle East — I don't know whether you include Afghanistan and that set of problems and the implications for what surrounds the Gulf, but I just put those markers out there in case you think I've forgotten about them. But, as far as Lebanon is concerned I will comment on that first.

We had a very good visit with Amin Gemayel last week. And, of course, we have been working with the Lebanese and others to help get the foreign forces out of Lebanon and help the government take control — put together a reconciliation of the various confessional groups in Lebanon and start the process of rebuilding and reconstructing their culture and economy and life.

Among the things that Amin Gemayel is very conscious of and talked about a lot, was the importance of the basic peace process. And if you think about it for a second, it's easy to see why — because of all the countries in the Middle East that have been hit hard by the lack of a solution to the Palestinian problem and the conflict resulting from it, Lebanon has been the one that's been hurt the most. Almost an innocent bystander. But they have been clobbered by all of that. Going way back for almost ten years now.

So, he has and feels a great stake in the peace process and was quite forthcoming in the strength of his support for President Reagan's initiatives. Now, the interest in the peace process is very much alive. The visit that we had in Washington on Friday from King Hassan as a leader of an Arab League delegation that included a complete spectrum of views in the Arab World was evidence of that and I would say the overall result of that meeting was a constructive one, and it was evidence that on the Arab side they are very much interested in peace.

We're always being asked about our strategy and what sort of leverage we are going to be using as whatever help we can give in bringing about a peaceful situation. The president, though, puts up front that the big lever is peace. If you've lived in an area that has seen lots of war, seen lots of bloodshed and the ravaging of the countryside, and you live in that atmosphere all the time, the possibility of peace is a big thing. We're so accustomed to it here in Canada and the United States that we take it for granted like air.

But, if you live out there you don't take it for granted and you think that if there's a possibility of that it's just terrific. So, that we count on as the big objective and the more we can get that possibility up into people's minds and consciousness, the better chance, I think, we'll have of people being willing to make the compromises and take the chances and risks that they have to take if a peaceful resolution is to emerge.

Question: You responded that King Hassan did not say the Arab countries were prepared to recognise Israel, but only if Israel would move the boundaries would they recognise Israel.

Answer: Well, what people's perception of movement is, is always an interesting one. I think in the eyes of the Arabs; they have moved dramatically. That is, they've come together, they were all there at once, and King Hassan spoke of co-existence, he spoke of Resolution 242, 338, the president's peace initiative, and the Fez initiative as being the basis for peace. So, I don't know what other implication you can draw then that the Arabs accept the fact that Israel is there and that's a permanent part of the region. Now, the effort is to figure out how to make an arrangement that is peaceful with Israel. So, as they see it, they made a lot of movement and they have.

Question: Do you foresee some time when Mr. Reagan's plan will be different to what is on the table?

Answer: What we are working for is the emergence of another Arab leader, King Hussein, to join President Mubarak, ourselves and Mr. Begin in a discussion — bargaining you might say — negotiation. The

## Spain prepares for papal visit and new government

MADRID (R) — As Spain prepared for its first papal visit Sunday, Spanish politicians took time off Saturday after a general election which swept the Socialists to power.

Prime Minister-elect Felipe Gonzalez, whose party became the first to win an absolute majority in parliament in post-Franco Spain, was out of Madrid.

Manuel Fraga went hunting to celebrate the emergence of his right-wing Popular Alliance Party as the country's second force.

Meanwhile, the Socialist Party prepared for the task of forming a government. The party's executive committee will meet on Tuesday to analyse the results of Thursday's election and name candidates as congress and senate speakers.

Parliament will convene within 25 days of the election, but procedural delays make Dec. 2 the earliest date for the new government to take office.

Pope John Paul will start his 10-day tour of Spain Sunday with a Madrid airport welcome from King Juan Carlos and the outgoing cabinet.

Socialist sources said Mr. Gonzalez would return to Madrid on Monday to oversee the handover of power from the outgoing government. He met Mr. Calvo Sotelo Friday night for 90 minutes after a cabinet meeting reviewed the results of the election, and will meet him again next week.

In the only serious incident reported following the election, suspected separatist guerrillas fired an anti-tank grenade at a Civil Guard barracks in the Basque port of Pasajes early Sunday. Police said the grenade missed and did not explode.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Warsaw bans American magazine

WARSAW (R) — Polish authorities have stopped distribution in Poland of an American magazine about life in the United States, marking a further worsening of Warsaw-Washington relations following the ban on the Solidarity free trade union. The official Polish news agency PAP said that the ban on *Ameryka*, a Polish-language magazine published by the U.S. government, was effective immediately.

### Solzhenitsyn's epic chronicle on Russian revolution complete

NEW YORK (R) — Alexander Solzhenitsyn has completed his long awaited multi-volume chronicle of the Russian revolution that he has been working on for more than a decade in exile. His wife said. At a rare meeting with reporters, Mrs. Natalia Solzhenitsyn said the work, entitled *Red Wheel*, will be published as soon as its eight new volumes have been translated. The first volume of his chronicle August 1914 appeared in 1972 and was the last major novel to be issued by the Nobel Prize-winning author. Mrs. Solzhenitsyn said the world would be surprised by her husband's invention of what she called, without explaining, "a new literary technique." The technique is used in the last four volumes of the work.

### Private vehicles banned in C. Athens on alternate days

ATHENS (R) — Private cars and lorries have been banned in the centre of Athens on alternate days to try to free the city from a poisonous cloud of pollution and ease traffic congestion. The ban, from 6.30 a.m. to 8.30 p.m., will come into force on Tuesday, a government official said Saturday. Vehicles with licence plate numbers ending from one to five will be allowed in one day and those with numbers from six to zero next day. The ban will be lifted for one month from Dec. 15 because of Christmas and New Year following complaints from traders, that it would badly affect business.

### Police question opposition politician in Sri Lanka

COLOMBO (R) — The runner-up in the Sri Lankan presidential elections last week, Hector Kobbekaduwa, has been questioned by police about an alleged plot to kill President Junius Jayewardene, a senior police officer said Saturday. The officer also confirmed newspaper reports that Mr. Kobbekaduwa had been questioned about fake rice ration cards alleged to have been distributed before the elections to confuse voters. The president told a meeting of his ruling United National Party (UNP) on Thursday that the opposition has planned to eliminate him, the prime minister, and others if it came to power.

### 'Cuba offered troops to Buenos Aires during Falklands'

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Cuba offered Argentina 2,500 militiamen to help fight the British in the war over the Falklands, according to press reports of a book by former Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri due to be published soon. The Buenos Aires daily *La Voz* said Mr. Galtieri declared in the book, entitled *The Names of Defeat*, that the offer was turned down as a result of right-wing pressure in the armed forces. *La Voz* said the book would be published next month. Gen. Galtieri, it added, repeatedly complains in the book that he was betrayed and let down by military commanders during the conflict.

### ITU to elect consultative team

NAIROBI (R) — The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) has approved a resolution to elect directors of its consultative committees at the group's next plenipotentiary conference. The resolution, proposed by developing countries, was opposed mainly by western nations Friday night. It was adopted by 70 votes to 49 with five abstentions and six blank ballots.

## 'Danish, West German navies could stop East bloc fleets'

GLUECKSBURG, West Germany (R) — The West German and Danish navies could still bottle up Warsaw Pact seaborne forces in the Baltic in time of war, West Germany's chief of naval operations said.

Vice-Adm. Guenter Fromm told a news conference the two navies could also handle Communist forces in the Baltic itself, despite intensified modernisation and cooperation among the Warsaw Pact fleets.

But he said West Germany's North Sea fleet would be hard put to carry out its NATO tasks as more Soviet ships appeared in the

area, more modern and outnumbering the home forces.

Adm. Fromm said Britain's conflict with Argentina over the Falkland islands had brought nothing new to light from the viewpoint of armaments.

It had merely reinforced the West German navy's belief in the air defence needs of individual ships. It had prepared for this years ago although the new U.S. RAM air defence system would not be installed in a West German ship until 1984, in the last of six "Bremen" class frigates entering service.

## Obote says Rwandans were not expelled

NAIROBI (R) — Ugandan President Milton Obote has said his government did not order the expulsion of thousands of Rwandan refugees and is prepared to help them return to their homes in Uganda.

In a statement broadcast by Radio Uganda, Mr. Obote expressed regret at the recent flight from the country of more than 30,000 Rwandans who said they had been driven from their homes.

The statement said there was no government approval for any uprooting of Rwandans from their

homes in Uganda and described the recent events as unfortunate.

President Obote's statement was contained in a message to a special meeting of Uganda's western and southwestern district councils at Mbarara, 300 kilometres southwest of Kampala.

The radio said Public Service Minister Wilson Okwenje, who took part earlier this week in talks with Rwandan officials on the refugee crisis, delivered President Obote's statement.

The message instructed district councillors to tell their people that

Uganda's constitution provides full protection and freedom for all residents, regardless of their nationality.

It also directed each council to identify refugees forced from their homes and help them to return if they wish to do so.

Some of the Rwandans who recently fled say they had lived in Uganda for more than 20 years.

The Uganda government has said that some of the refugees fled in panic after being accused of killing three Ugandans who were trying to trace stolen cattle.

## More mass graves reported in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES (R) — A second Buenos Aires cemetery contains unmarked graves of people killed by the armed forces, an Argentine mayor has said.

Abel Blas Roman, mayor of the satellite town of La Plata, was quoted by the newspaper *La Nacion* as saying an unspecified number of people killed in the armed forces "dirty war" against leftist

guerrillas were among 295 unidentified persons buried in the municipal cemetery from 1976 to 1979.

It followed a statement by a judge Friday that records at Grand Bourg cemetery in Buenos Aires showed 156 unidentified people had been buried there since 1976, of whom 31 were listed as having been killed "in combat with the security forces."

Judge Hugo Gandara gave the information in a statement explaining his decision to pass the case to the federal justice department.

Several human rights groups initiated the judicial investigation last Friday, saying the unmarked sector contained the graves of about 400 people.

## Reagan rules out 'quick-fix' economic solutions

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan Saturday rejected Democratic pleas to attack unemployment with a new economic programme, saying present policies were already pulling the nation out of recession.

In his regular Saturday afternoon radio broadcast, the last before next Tuesday's congressional elections, Mr. Reagan blamed the recession on past Democratic administrations and said he was not going to adopt "quick-fix" solutions which would only boost inflation.

Mr. Reagan's broadcast took the form of a reply to a letter from Democratic Senator Donald Riegle, whose state of Michigan has been particularly hard hit by unemployment in the car industry.

Senator Riegle said Mr. Reagan should change his economic

programme—the major campaign issue—before it triggered more "destruction and human suffering."

The president said his policies had been in effect only 13 months, following a major tax cut, and were already showing results in combating inflation and high interest rates.

He said his administration had given Americans their first real tax cut since the time of President John Kennedy.

President Reagan said the present 10.1 per cent unemployment rate would be reduced by his new programme to train workers for many existing vacancies in skilled trades.

The president turned down Mr. Riegle's call for a major public works programme to provide jobs, saying similar schemes had failed

in the past seven recessions. He commented: "All we got from that spending was a temporary quick fix, followed by more inflation and then another recession, usually deeper than the one before."

Mr. Reagan was also challenged by Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy, who urged Americans to ask themselves before voting: "Are you better off today than you were two years ago?"

He said in a pre-election radio address there were too few Democrats in Congress to fight the president's economic policies, which favoured the rich at the expense of the poor.

Senator Kennedy added that a democratic vote meant support for a nuclear weapons freeze and equal rights for women and minorities.

John in 1982